THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE O. A. K.'s IN INDIANA.

Papers Discovered in the Office of Congressman Voorhees—Sharp Letter from General Carrington.

An Indianapolis letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—

Some time since copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were found in the office of D. W. Voorhees, at Terre Haute, which naturally led to the inference that they were the property of D. W. Voorhees. He has made a denial to Colonel R. W. Thompson and to General Carrington, which occasioned the following reply:—

LETTER FROM GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON TO D. W. VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, August 16, 1864.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees Member United States Congress, Terre Haute, Ind.:—I have received from you a copy of your letter to Colonel R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal, and his reply. The following laconic note accompanies them:—

"General Carrington:—As you published this falsehood in the newspapers, I shall expect you to correct it as Colonel Thompson has done. D. W. VOORHEES."

The assumption in the above is groundless. Your name is not mentioned by me in my reports, neither have I published anything about you whatever.

You insist upon my answering your note to Colonel Thompson. The points you make are—

1st. "That the office in which it is said those papers were found had not been occupied by you or by any one connected with you, or been in any way under your control since last November."

2d. You "desire to ascertain whether the circumstances connected with the discovery of those papers in that office led to the supposition that you placed them there, or was even aware of their existence?"

You desire this, "that the people may know the truth," and "not that you attach any particular importance to the documents."

The papers referred to are one hundred and twelve copies of the Ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable order, aiming to overturn the Government of the United States, of which you are a member.

The gentleman who found "these papers" told me they were found in your office.

The following are "the circumstances" that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:—

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had declined renomination for Congress, and the office was reported as not for rent as late as April, 1864.

The ritual had been issued in the autumn of 1863. Your Congressional documents were in the office where "these papers" were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the "John Brown" speech, were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Senator Wall of New Jersey, under his frank, indorsing a proposition to furnish you with twenty thousand stand of Garibaldi rifles just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready," and fixing a point on "the Lima road" at "which to meet you," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State, declaring that he "would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the Democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that "the Democracy are fast stiffening up when this war is to be openly declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro," "which will arouse another section of the country to arms," and declaring "that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. Hardesty, who "wants you to have that hundred thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," was in the office where this ritual was found.

The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay," and says that "you must have sources of information which he has not," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that a certain New York journal "is wonderfully exercised about secret anti-war movements, and tremble in their boots in view of the terrible reaction which is sure to await them," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of W. S. Walker, who "keeps out of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies," inclosing the oath of the K. G. C.'s prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where these papers" were found.

The petition of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees, and B. Njamin Wood, in favor of two republics and a united South, was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the "Democracy were once not afraid to let their purposes out to daylight;" but that "now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent," were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of R. Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that "your credentials as member of the Thirty-eighth Congress have been received and filed in the proper office," and for you "to come on," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of George H. Pendleton, which states that Etheridge's plan to organize Congress, viz., "To elect himself Clerk and Cox as Speaker," "though he (Pendleton) will not facilitate the renomination of any man as clerk whose programme is for his defeat as Speaker," "suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ear of Etheridge, to reciprocate favors and opposition," and do this authoritatively, but not as from him, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. McDonald, who had an interview with Perkins, "in one of his (Perkins') lucid intervals," with regard to "the discovery of the Northwest passage" by Perkins, for which he claimed the credit, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

And so of B. W. Hanna, who wants a good place in the regular army; and so of Hanucgan, and so of W. J Pierce, who "will show the Beasts that Lincoln has turned out to be monsters in 1864;" and so of Bigger and Devlin and Dodd, &c., whose said correspondence was in the office where "these papers" were found.

These are some of "the circumstances" that led me to believe that "these papers," the Ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

I looked upon these circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and not as a statesman, and innocently supposed that such papers as these, if spared from the fire, would be in the possession of the owner, and that the office of the owner would be the place where these papers would be found.

And yet, with Colonel Thompson, I cheerfully accept your denial, and so respond, as you request, "that the people may know the truth."

Your well-wisher, HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

A PLUCKY STATE.—We have a notion that young Iowa is about the pluckiest State on the continent—or any other, for that matter. They "go the whole hog" out there, having no sort of mercy on Rebels, guerillas, or Copperheads. Not long ago, there were rumors of a bushwhacking invasion from Missouri. Forthwith, Adjutant-General Nat. Baker organized the Home Guards, and ordered that no prisoners should be taken in case the invasion were made. He ordered, moreover, any State officer who should take any guerillas prisoners to be dishonorably dismissed the service. The bushwhackers stayed out of Iowa.

It seems the militia of the State is now being organized under an act of the last Legislature. In some localities, the Cops are trying to get control of the organizations. Whereupon the Governor telegraphs as follows:—

DES MOINES, August 16.—General N. B. Baker:—I desire the policy by which I shall be governed in organizing the militia to be well understood. I am determined, at all hazards, that there shall be no Paw-paw arrangement in Iowa. To this end be careful, and commission those only who are known to be strictly loyal. Issue no arms to companies until satisfied by positive proof that they are organized in good faith by good men. W. M. STONE.

It is plain the Iowa officials, at any rate, have no respect for rose-water policies; and the people are at least up with the officials in this respect. We are assured of being entirely safe in predicting a majority of 40,000 for Mr. Lincoln.

Dr. Hammond to be Prosecuted.

The Washington *Republican* says:—"We learn that the Solicitor of the War Department has been instructed to cause a prosecution to be commenced against Dr. William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A., Messrs. Wyeth & Brother, of Philadelphia, and Wm. A. Stephens, of New York, to recover the amount of the frauds which those parties were proved, in the trial of the late Surgeon-General, to have committed upon the United States."

THIRD EDITION

FROM PETERSBURG.

All Quiet on Warren's Front.

OUR POSITION SECURE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The mail steamer *John Brooks*, from City Point, reports all quiet in front of Warren on the Weldon road. Twenty-six Rebel deserters were brought up on the *Brooks*.

They repeat the story of dissatisfaction in the Confederate Army.

On Tuesday evening four hundred and fifty more prisoners were brought down to City Point. They were captured on the Weldon railroad.

The steamer *State of Maine* has arrived with three hundred and five wounded soldiers, mostly serious cases, from Warren's Corps.

Another Account.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.—The United States Hospital steamer *Atlantic* will leave here this evening for Philadelphia, with 414 wounded men, all of the 5th Army Corps, recently wounded near the Weldon railroad.

Information from the front shows that there has been but little fighting for two days, and the enemy have apparently relinquished the expectation of dislodging us from the Weldon Railroad.

The position now held by our left wing has been rendered perfectly secure.

The steamer *United States* arrived here last night from New Orleans. There is no additional news from the Gulf.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Our Losses Since Thursday Last.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WELDON ROAD.

Advance of Warren's Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 25, 1864.—No engagement has taken place since Sunday, as the enemy has fallen back to their lines two miles from Petersburg, where they are seen busily erecting strong works similar to those we first encountered on our arrival here.

They are laboring night and day, with a large number of men, as though they were afraid of an attack before they get the works completed.

Their main line runs near and west of the lead-works, to the South Side road, which is said to be strongly defended. Their picket line extends nearly a mile south of their works, with videttes thrown out near the Davis House.

The Richmond papers acknowledge a heavy loss in officers and men on Sunday morning, but claim that they have taken three thousand prisoners.

Our losses in the 5th Corps foots up as follows:—Killed.—Officers, 17; men, 132. Wounded.—Officers, 74; men, 784. Missing.—Officers, 9; men, 2853.

In the 9th Corps, the casualties are about 300, which will make a total loss of 4255 in these commands since Thursday last.

No doubt many reported missing will yet turn up, as some of our men have a bad habit after a little reverse of retreating to the rear.

Of this loss General Crawford's Division sustains the greatest proportion, he having lost about two thousand, mostly prisoners. Colonel Tilden, who was missing after the fight of Friday, is safe.

He was captured, and with others taken to Petersburg, but during the excitement of loading them on the cars, he managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and ran into some bushes where he lay concealed till chance gave him an opportunity to get away. He came into our lines on Monday.

August 24.—General Warren advanced his line over a mile along the railroad towards Petersburg yesterday, the Rebel pickets falling back before his skirmishers.

The 1st Division of the 2d Corps were engaged yesterday all day in tearing up and burning the railroad as far as Reams' Station and beyond, for a distance of about three miles, while that portion over which the 5th advanced was also completely destroyed.

All is quiet on the lines this morning, except the usual picket firing.

Nine deserters came in last night, and also a number of contrabands. Most of the former express themselves ready to take the oath of allegiance.

FORREST'S DASH INTO MEMPHIS.

The Rebels Kill Wounded Soldiers.

DEFEAT AND PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

CAIRO, August 24.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says that the Rebel force that entered Memphis on Sunday morning consisted of nine regiments of cavalry and four guns, under Forrest in person. Only half the command entered the city, the remainder stopping outside to prevent their retreat from being cut off.

They captured 250 prisoners, mostly one hundred days' men, many of whom escaped, and others were recaptured. The Rebels fired on the patients in the hospitals, and shot several sick soldiers, and captured others, who, being unable to keep up with the cavalry were killed. But for the prompt action of the 8th Iowa, the prisoners in the Irving Prison might have been released and the *Bulletin* office sacked. The Rebels suddenly left the city about 6 o'clock, followed by a considerable force of our troops, and a fight occurred near Lane's landing, lasting two hours, in which the Rebels were severely punished and driven off. It was here that Colonels Starr and Hendricks were wounded.

In coming through Lane's landing, the Rebels captured two guns, a portion of the 7th Wisconsin Battery, and a number of the one hundred days' men, but they were obliged to abandon the guns in their retreat. After the retreat, Forrest sent in a flag of truce, asking an exchange of prisoners, which was denied.

Lieutenant Harrington, of the 3d United States Artillery, was killed in the Gayoso House. Major Lousing, of the 9th Colored Artillery, and Lieutenant Kinsey, a member of General Washburne's staff, were captured.

When last heard from, at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, the Rebels were eight miles beyond Nonneaugh Peak, in full retreat, Colonel Winslow's cavalry pursuing them.

The 3d Illinois Cavalry passed through Cairo to-day, *en route* for Springfield, to be mustered out. Forty of its number were captured at Memphis on Sunday, among them Major O'Conner and Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

News from General Sheridan.

HIS POSITION IMPREGNABLE.

THE RAM "TENNESSEE."

SHE IS A VALUABLE ACQUISITION TO OUR NAVY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

Peace Negotiations.

The appearance of Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Hon. John W. Forney in the city this morning indicates political movements of importance have been entrusted to them more than to others. They will do most of the engineering of the Republican party in the coming campaign. They may, however, be about to arrange the peace negotiations which are said to be under consideration by the President.

From the Upper Potomac.

Parties who have just arrived from Harper's Ferry represent Sheridan's position as a very strong one, and from which the enemy will find it impossible to dislodge him. The Rebel force under Early is estimated by our scouts at sixty-five thousand, though those in command in the valley think it not over forty thousand. Our force is fully equal to the task of preventing Early from invading the North, and no doubt Sheridan will assume an offensive campaign as soon as the exigencies of the service demand it. Sheridan, you will recollect, commanded a division in McCook's old corps, and is an able strategist as well as tactician.

Mosby's Last Exploit.

Mosby, in his raid in Annandale yesterday, effected nothing, so far as known, beyond the capture of one sergeant and two privates of the 8th New York Cavalry.

The demand for the surrender of the stockade was made three times by Mosby, each demand being preceded by shots from his artillery. The demands being refused, Mosby thought it prudent to retire seasonably.

Appointments.

Judge A. S. Johnson, of New York, has been appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States, to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Society.

Paying Off the Armies.

Several more paymasters left to-day to pay off the troops in the Army of the Potomac. Money is being rapidly furnished by the Treasury Department, and a number of paymasters will probably leave to-morrow to pay off the Western troops.

From Sherman—All Well.

Despatches from General Sherman convey assurances that everything is going on well in his neighborhood. The public must not infer disaster to him if nothing is reported, as it is known that he does not expect to move for some days. He is waiting the development of plans and movements in other sections.

Tax on Officers.

The five per cent. special war tax upon the income of all State officers accruing from their salaries is not to be withheld by disbursing officers, but is to be assessed and collected the same as the income of civilians. In the commutation of this tax no deductions will be made on account of the salaries tax which has been withheld by paymasters.

Payment of Colored Troops.

The Attorney-General having decided that the colored troops in the service of the United States are entitled by law to the same pay, bounty, and clothing allowed to white soldiers in the volunteer forces of the United States, of like arms of the service, the Secretary of War has directed that they be paid in accordance with the decision of the Attorney-General.

Reorganization of the Ordnance Bureau.

For some time past trouble has been brewing in the Ordnance Bureau, growing out of jealousies between high officials, which has finally culminated in a general reorganization of that office. General Ramsey, Chief of Ordnance, is to be retired. Major Baulch, Executive Officer, is to be ordered to other duty, and Major Dyer placed in charge. The action of the War Department in the matter will be officially promulgated on Monday next. It is notorious that proposals for heavy guns, shot and shell have for some time past met with no response from manufacturers, owing to the red tape which has heretofore surrounded contractors in the execution of their agreements with the Government. It is to be hoped that with this change in that department, there will be some improvement in the transaction of business with the manufacturing interests of the country.

The Rebel Ram "Tennessee."

Private letters received in Washington from naval officers belonging to Farragut's fleet off Mobile, say that the captured Rebel ram *Tennessee*, in invulnerability and power, is vastly superior to any iron-clad vessel (excepting perhaps the *New Ironsides*) in our navy. She had but one defect in her construction, and that was the exposure of her rudder-chains, which were above deck instead of below, only partially protected by a thin coating of iron. Only two shot, out of more than two hundred which struck her, penetrated her sheeting, and only one (a 15-inch solid shot) went through her wood-work. The *Tennessee* is comparatively uninjured, and with a few slight repairs, which can be completed in a few days, will become a most valuable adjunct to our navy. She cost the Rebel Government over a million and a half of dollars.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX IMPOSED ON THE GAINS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:—

"The taxable gains of an insurance company to be considered in making return of dividend and surplus profit, and inserted as "net gains" in the space allotted upon blank form No. 65, are the gross amount of receipts less the actual expenses and losses settled since prior dividend or addition made to surplus fund, without regard to what are sometimes termed earned premiums When any portion of the premium is retained because the policy has not been used in full, or because, as in the case of a mutual insurance company, the amount of premium paid in proves to be in excess of the amount required to effect the insurances; the amount of premium so returned is not to be considered a dividend of profit within the meaning of the act.

"All returns must be made before the local Assessor of Internal Revenue, or one of his assistants, and must in all respects conform to the foregoing."

Rebel Account of the Battle on the Weldon Railroad.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

PETERSBURG, August 20, 11 A. M.—Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. General Warren was strengthened by the 9th Corps. The enemy were driven about three-quarters of a mile in front, and back about two miles on the flank. Twenty-two hundred prisoners, including nine commissioned officers, were captured. Night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair. The fight has not been resumed thus far to-day. *The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon Railroad.* Our losses are not heavy. General Clingman was wounded. Major Lawson, of the 59th Virginia, was killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was unascertained. The Yankee General Crawford is reported by the prisoners as killed. There was the usual artillery duel between midnight and day between the lines in front of this city. No casualties are reported.

SOLDIERS' RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—There was a serious riot yesterday around the Provost Marshal's office, caused by about two hundred members of the 23d Pennsylvania Regiment, many of whom got drunk whilst at the Soldiers' Rest. The Provost Marshal's Guard arrested several, which exasperated others, and a riot ensued in which ten or twelve on each side were wounded, some badly. Colonel Woolley acted with great promptness, and succeeded in quelling the riot. This regiment left for Philadelphia this morning.

Sailing of a Blockade-Runner.

HALIFAX, August 25.—The blockade-runner *Constance* sailed yesterday, it is reported, for Wilmington, and being chased by a Federal gunboat, ran into Ketch Harbor, which place she left this morning, hugging the coast.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Flour has advanced 10 cents; sales of 14,000 bbls. at $8@8 15 for State; $7 40@8 for Ohio, and $8 05@11 75 for Southern. Wheat very dull. Corn declined 1 cent; sales unimportant. Pork is dull. Pork heavy at $38 50@38 75. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

Complete List of Delegates.

This morning the delegates elected to the National Union Convention for the nomination of candidates for City Commissioner, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Receiver of Taxes, Register of Wills, and Sheriff, assembled at Sansom Street Hall. Never was a more respectable body convened within the city. The class of gentlemen in attendance were not from among those who generally attend political conventions, but was composed of some of our most respectable and prominent citizens.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and a temporary organization effected, by calling to the Chair Mr. Samuel P. Bancock, of the Tenth Ward.

Messrs. Fletcher Hartley, Twentieth Ward; Amor Redstreake, Third Ward and William R. Leeds, Tenth Ward, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

Anthony Gifford, a one-armed soldier, was appointed temporary doorkeeper. Messrs Jos. B. Cobb and Thomas J. Clore were appointed as Assistants.

On motion, the following Committee of one from each ward was appointed on credentials:—

Wards.	Wards.
1 Houston Smith.	14. George P. Nade.
2. Robert C. Hemmary.	15. Henry L. Smith.
3 Wm. H. Slocum.	16 Andrew Wright.
4. Adam Hill.	17. Edward Bonner.
5 Caleb Charnain.	18. Henry Vanderslice.
6. Charles Heritage.	19. William McKane.
7. John A. Shermer.	20. William C. Thomas.
8. Sullen S. Martin.	21. George W. Meyers.
9. James S. Thompson.	22. John Silverstein.
10. James Stokes.	23. Thomas Dorson.
11. H. K. Logan.	24. Frank Williamson.
12. John P. Green.	25. Samuel Ervin.
13. Charles M. Carpenter.	26. F. Prettyman.

The Committee on Credentials then retired to examine the credentials, and settle contested seats.

A committee of one from each ward was also appointed on permanent organization:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. David Boyd.	14. Samuel Schide.
2. Robert Gill.	15. Thomas Trail.
3. Amor Red Breake.	16. William Pritchard.
4. Lyle Hurst.	17. James Hamilton.
5. Albert Smith.	18. William Strain.
6. William H. Wakefield.	19. John Jeffreys.
7. George S. Meyers.	20. Frank Jordon.
8. Frank Johnson.	21. W. J. P. White.
9. Albert Shimmel.	22. William M. Taylor.
10. Hiram Beston.	23. Jesse Cochran.
11. James Neal.	24. Marshal Hennezy.
12. Wilson G. Young.	25. David Thomas, jr.
13. John Nansfield.	26. Thomas Dallas.

The Convention now took a recess until 12 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the Convention was called to order, and the Committee on Credentials reported that there were ten contested seats; which, on motion, were referred to a committee of seven, consisting of Robert S. Pidgeon, Jackson Leddy, Lewis W. Wardman, Samuel Daniels, James S. Allen, Adam Hill, Reuben Sands.

The contested seats are the Sixth and Eighth Divisions of the Eighth Ward; First and Fifth Divisions of the Fourteenth Ward; Eighth Division of the Eighteenth Ward; Ninth Division of the Twenty-first Ward; Sixth Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward; Fourth and Ninth Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

The list of delegates is as follows, the contested Divisions named being yet undecided:—

FIRST WARD.

Precinct.	Precinct.
1 Joseph Rivel	5 Joseph Williams
2 William Potts	6 David Harris
3 Davis Moore	7 David Fry
4 Houston Smith	8 Joseph Bailey

SECOND WARD.

1 James Zimmerman	7 Thomas S Gilford
2 Robert Tyrill	8 Lewis List
3 William Hinton	9 John Campbell
4 William Thurlton	10 Joseph Buckley
5 Thomas H Miskell	11 Joseph Buckley
6 Robert C Thiermery	

THIRD WARD.

1 Thos Stewart	5 Amor Redstreake
2 Jos Heritage	6 Chas Faulin
3 Robert J Pidgeon	7 John W Winter
4 Wm H Slocum	8 Wm S Paul

FOURTH WARD.

1 John Lucas	6 Lytle Hurst
2 John J Callahan	7 John Wheistone
3 Lambert Walker	8 Thos Dornan
4 Richard Butler	9 Samuel Ferridge
5 Albert Hamm	10 Adam Hill

FIFTH WARD.

1 Caleb Charnan	5 E S Yard
2 Albert H Smith	6 D W Sellers
3 Thos Chandler	7 Charles Steel
4 Jas S Francis	8 Ed McDowell

SIXTH WARD.

1 Charles Heritage	5 John F Butler
2 Samuel Hibbs	6 John Pidgeon
3 William Wakefield	7 John Sanchers
4 William Barnes	8 Jackson Leddy

SEVENTH WARD.

1 John Shermer	5 Thomas Wilson
2 George Meyers	6 Richard Stokes
3 Charles Houseman	7 John Sands
4 William Verdelle	8 James Glenn

EIGHTH WARD.

1 John C. Mostin	4 Frank S Johnson
2 Frederick Scheidtz	5 William French
3 Charles Potter	6 Samuel McCurdy

SIXTH WARD.

1 William Stokley	5 James Freeborn
2 Samuel Price	6 David Heiter
3 Jared Simmel	7 John Stewart
4 James S Thompson	8 James Sloan

TENTH WARD.

1 Joseph Rebolet	6 William H Edwards
2 James V Stokes	7 Samuel P Bancock
3 George Phipps	8 William M Leeds
4 Charles L West	9 Hiram Huter

ELEVENTH WARD.

1 James Neill	5 Francis Piper
2 Charles Franks	6 James Porter
3 M Andrews	7 Thomas Anderson
4 K Logan	8 Adolphus W Binart

TWELFTH WARD.

1 Job Richards	5 Wm O Young
2 Wm Andrews	6 Lambert Brooks
3 Thomas Locke	7 John R Green
4 Nathan Sperling	

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1 Chas Carpenter	5 Lewis W Woodward
2 Wm Deal	6 Senley Maples
3 John Mansfield	7 Jas Hames
4 Isaac Andrews	8 Wm Bostom

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1 James McClanlay	7 William Conrad
2 William James	8 Samuel Schade
3 Wm S Leeds	9 Robert Walton
4 John Saxman	10 Chas H Williams
5 Jos L Fox, contested by Jacob Fisk	11 John E Conrad
6 George Sagle	12 William Black

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1 Thomas Hemphill	6 Archibald Curry
2 Allen Pancoast	7 George Hyde
3 Henry Smith	8 Robert Bowers
4 Daniel Cody	9 Samuel Daniels
5 James Daily	10 Thomas Troll

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1 James Allburger	5 Samuel Whilt
2 Charles Yeager	6 Lewis Torrence
3 Joseph Wells	7 Andrew W Wright
4 William Pritchard	8 Isaac Sheppard

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1 Wm H Overington	6 John Shorten
2 Wm Judge	7 James Armstrong
3 Andrew Henry	8 John Bauer
4 James Hamilton	9 Enos Renner
5 Nicholas Burman	10 Wm Hamilton

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1 Wm Sirmik	6 William Reece
2 Isaac Nevins	7 John F Pote
3 Henry Vanderslice	8 John J Baker
4 William Lemon	9 John Major
5 Joseph S Allen	10 George Smith

NINETEENTH WARD.

1 Caleb Collins	6 Matthew White
2 Archibald Cairns	7 Samuel Dudson
3 Jos Earnest	8 James Creighton
4 David B Heisberger	9 Wm Pettenhouse
5 John Jeffries	10 Wm McCain

TWENTIETH WARD.

1 U Esenhower	7 Jacob Dirges
2 Daniel McClain	8 Samuel S Welly
3 Matthew Myers	9 Wm Shively
4 George W Metzger	10 Fletcher Hartley
5 Frank Foulson	11 Wm R Thomas
6 John Lambert	

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1 Charles McEwen	5 John Sailer
2 Wm Stephenson	7 Geo P Ewing
3 Jacob L Warner	8 Charles Graff
4 I Bowyer	9 J P White
5 John Shumaker	10 George Myers

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1 J H Evans	6 Wm M Taylor
2 Spencer Roberts	7 John Silverthorne
3 Edward Buchanan	8 Reuben Sands
4 Stephen Coulter	9 Charles Ide
5 J N Robinson	

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

1 Jacob Waterman	6 Thomas Dawson
2 George Hart	7 Jesse Tatman
3 Walton Comly	8 James Stackhouse
4 Emanuel Peters	9 B Scudderick
5 Jacob Parker	

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

1 Robert Simpson	6 Frank Mulligan
2 Edward Ferris	7 James Newell
3 William Frederiks	8 Marshal Hennezy
4 George Hall	9 Samuel Y Altemus
5 William Bleaden	

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

1 David Thompson	4 William B Lewis
2 John Wilkins	5 George A Reese
3 James Cox	6 Samuel H Irwin

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

1 John Stinger	6 Thomas Dallas
2 Frank Fortiman	7 Thomas Colbiv
3 Levis Shipkin	8 Morris and Johnson
4 William McMichael	consolid
5 Thomas Wiley	9 Charles Dana

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when it reassembled and is still in session.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 74. Noon, 88½. One P. M., 88. Wind, W. S. W.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—ITS ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.—The 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Glenn, has arrived in Philadelphia. This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th of April, 1861, having for Colonel, Charles P. Dare, Lieutenant-Colonel, David B. Birney, and Major, George C. Spear. It was essentially the pioneer regiment of Philadelphia, and the day following its muster departed for Perryville, Maryland, and was eventually stationed along the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, from Elkton to Bush river. During this period they were fully equipped, and about the 1st of June were ordered to report to General Patterson, at Chambersburg, Pa. They were here assigned to the 1st Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel (since Major-General) Thomas, and took a prominent part in the fight at Falling Waters on the 2d of July. After participating in all the movements of this campaign they returned home at the expiration of their term of service, July 24, 1861. No time was lost in reorganizing, and on the 2 1st of August, 1861, the regiment, numbering fifteen hundred men, under the name of "Birney's Zouaves," left for Washington, being commanded by Colonel David B. Birney, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wilseim, and Majors George C. Spear and John Ely.

In the spring of 1862, Colonel Birney, having been promoted to Brigadier-General, four companies of the regiment, together with Major Spear, were transferred to the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Thomas H. Neill, a regular officer, was appointed Colonel of the remaining ten companies, and under his command actively participated in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsport, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg (first). Colonel Neill, having been promoted to Brigadier-General, was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ely, and under his command it was engaged in the storming of Marye's Heights by General Sedgwick, at the battle of Chancellorsville. The regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Glenn, participated in the third crossing at Fredericksburg and battle of Gettysburg, and under Colonel Ely—were engaged the same fall at Rappahannock Station and Mine run, soon after which Colonel Ely, who, on account of an old wound received at Fair Oaks was appointed to the Invalid Corps — was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Glenn, with Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Wallace, and Major Henry J. Reese. In January, 1864, the regiment was transferred from Brandy Station, Va., to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where they guarded the Rebel officers confined there from a raid across the ice from their friends in Canada. In May, they rejoined the army of Belle Plain, Va., and participated in its movements from that time. At the battle of Cold Harbor alone, the regiment lost nine officers and two hundred men.

They formed a part of the 6th Corps, which was despatched to the defense of Washington, and assisted in driving the enemy from the front of Fort Stevens. They have latterly been engaged in the Shenandoah under General Sheridan.

Upon its arrival in the city the regiment proceeded to the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, from whence the procession takes place in the following order:—

BAND

Carriages containing Committee of City Councils.

Committee of Arrangements.

President and Secretary Board of Directors.

Henry Guards, Captain Speer.

Chief Marshal, David M. Lyle, Esq. Special Aids and Assistant Engineers.

First Division, John Patterson, Marshal.—Delaware Engine, Perseverance Hose, Assistance Engine, Washington Hose, Hope Engine.

Second Division, George Stine, Marshal.—Western Hose, Western Engine, Moyamensing Hose, Independence Engine, Shiffler Hose.

The following will be the route of the parade:—Up Third to South, up South to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Sixteenth, down Sixteenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Vine, up Vine to Ninth, down Ninth to Race, down Race to National Guards' Hall.

On the arrival of the regiment at the National Guards' Hall, John Price Wetherill will receive them on behalf of the city authorities, and George S. Willets, Esq., in behalf of the Fire Department.

The companies intending to parade in the escort of the regiment will please be promptly in position on Washington street at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Committee of Arrangements are requested to meet at the Chief's office at 12 o'clock.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—The members of the Press Club of Philadelphia held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court room, and permanently organized by electing the following-named officers:—

President—Thomas M. Coleman.
Vice Presidents—J. R. Young and C. C. Wilson.
Recording Secretary—William H. Fisher, Jr.
Corresponding Secretary—D. B. Williamson.
Treasurer—E. W. C. Greene.
Board of Directors—John F. Graff, E. C. Wallace, James Nolen, T. A. Wetherill, Joshua Hines, A. W. Frick, E. H. Thorp, George C. Bower, Jr., W. F. Corbit.

The Club, having thus organized, adjourned over until the 7th of September.

FALSE PRETENSE CASE AND ARREST.—A man giving the name of Charles Monier, and representing himself from Camden, was arrested at Eighth and Race streets, yesterday, for attempting to swindle Mr. E. J. Lester, carpet dealer, out of some carpet, to the amount of $112, and for which he gave a bogus check on the Western Bank. The house in which the arrest was made had no furniture in it, and the carpet was found in the third story.

DEATH IN THE TWENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—This morning, while the train from Baltimore, containing the members of the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was approaching this city, one of the members, who was seated on the top of one of the cars, was instantly killed by his head coming in contact with the Columbia bridge. We have not been able to ascertain the name of the unfortunate man.

DEATH AT A STATION HOUSE.—A man, supposed to be named T. O. Post, of New York, from papers found upon his person, was brought to the Station House, in Cherry street, near Fifth, last evening at 7 o'clock, and died an hour afterwards. It is thought that he was in an intoxicated condition at the time.

ROBBERY.—A Mr. Daniel Dickle, of Lebanon county, was robbed at the Pennsylvania Farmers Inn, Market street, on Tuesday, of $1800. Mr. Dickle was put in a room with another lodger, whom it is alleged the bar-tender said he knew. In the morning the money was gone. The bar-tender was held to bail by Alderman Welding.

SWINDLING.—A woman has been arrested in Washington on the charge of swindling Mrs. Kirstein, of this city, out of $260. This money, it appears, was loaned to her, for which she left as security a box said to contain $1700 worth of jewelry. The box, on being opened, was found to contain salt and sand.

CANDIDATES.—The delegate elections on Tuesday night, of the National Union party, resulted in favor of the following Congressional candidates:—First District, John M. Butler; Second, Charles O'Neill; Third, Leonard Meyers; Fourth, William D. Kelley.

DROWNING CASES.—Adam Yeager, aged eleven years, residing at No. 140 Coates street, was drowned last evening at Green street wharf.

Catharine Brown, aged sixteen years, was drowned last evening in the Schuylkill, at Fairmount, while bathing.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL.—The 106th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers is expected to arrive in this city next Monday morning.

NAVAL CREDITS.—The following order has just been issued:—

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL, EASTERN DIVISION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, August 23, 1864.—Brief.—Circular No. 40.—A commission, issued to Colonel Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, as

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—It is reported that, in order to produce the greatest harmony and good feeling at the Democratic National Convention, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM will sing "Dixie," and Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS, assisted by CLAY, HOLCOMBE, and DEAN RICHMOND (spirited over Lake Michican expressly), will sing his own new song of the "Blue Noses Over the Border." In the meantime we will make strenuous efforts to fill our quotas and escape the draft, singing "Rally Around the Flag, Boys," and "God GRANT U. S. Victory."

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Nothing has more signally marked the progress of Christianity than the humane principles which have mitigated the barbarities of war. It was, in the days of heathenism, held that a prisoner of war might be either murdered or enslaved. Rome acquired all her slaves—her helots—by conquest. But the benign genius of Christianity radically changed the ancient ideas of social right and justice in reference to a condition of peace or war, and it is now too late to reverse the rules of humanity which enlightened nations have adopted as the settled law of war. It should be the effort of all mankind to reduce to the utmost possible extent the sufferings of the private soldier, who is rarely responsible for the strife in which he is employed, often by compulsion, and whose heroism, at least, entitles him to the generous consideration of a brave and chivalric foe, whom, when captured, he can no longer oppose, unless on the condition of an equal exchange.

It has always appeared to us not only unjust, but unreasonable, to delay an equitable exchange of prisoners of war in the present deplorable civil conflict. The respective parties to the quarrel—the National Government and the so-called Confederate Government—can gain nothing by holding men in confinement, when for every man that is held on one side another of like rank and value is held on the other. But even if the exchange were not altogether equal, it would be better that either belligerent should incur that disadvantage than that the soldier, who has run the risks of war for the sake of his Government, should be allowed to rot in a dreary and painful captivity. On this subject VATTEL, in his learned treatise on the law of nations, truly says, that "the "State is bound to procure, at her own expense, the release of her citizens and soldiers who are prisoners of war, as soon as "she has the means of accomplishing it and "can do it without danger. It was only by "acting in her service and supporting her "cause that they were involved in their "present misfortune. * * This is a care "which the State owes to those who have "exposed themselves in her defense."

There are thousands of men taken prisoners in this war, on both sides, who ought to have been exchanged at the first convenient opportunity, but who have been continued for many long months in a situation not only physically uncomfortable, but intensely harrowing to a proud and sensitive nature. The men have a powerful claim upon their respective Governments to be promptly released from such a condition; and a neglect of that claim is not only cruel to those who individually suffer from it, but it is most unwise and impolitic in so far as the Governments themselves are concerned, since men are not likely to volunteer in a service which not only subjects them to the risk of being wounded or killed, but to the worse affliction of a protracted and miserable captivity.

The recent action of the Rebel authorities in consenting to recognize the negro troops as prisoners of war, and entitled to the privileges which attach to that character, removes the most serious, if not the only, obstacle to a general exchange, and the National Administration should take immediate steps to effect that object.

It is a very weak, because a very inhuman, argument against such a measure to say that because we can better afford to do without the service of such of our soldiers as have been captured and are still held as prisoners, than the Rebels can spare theirs, that therefore we must permit several thousands of brave and patriotic citizens to starve and languish in Southern military prisons. Policy of that kind might suit a pagan or barbarous age, but it is wholly unworthy of this period and of this nation.

AN IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL PROBLEM SOLVED.—A young gentleman, just old enough to be liable to the conscription, and a business man just young enough to be taken, were coming down Chesnut street this morning, and made the following discovery, which is thus conjointly described for THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—

YOUNG MAN (*loquitur*).—To find out the length of a night, sit up all the night preceding *your* wedding day.

BUSINESS MAN.—To ascertain the exact length of a day, have a note due at bank, without the necessary *coal oil* interest to meet it.

To find out whether your ward has filled its quota:—Go to the Ward Bounty Committee and put in a substitute, or pay something into the fund for obtaining volunteers, when you will receive all necessary information.

HOW TO CATCH A PIRATE.

Every one knows the game which consists on the one side in asking which hand an object is in, and on the other, in trying to judge of the probability that it has or has not been transferred. A very young child is certain to guess that the object is where it was last seen. One somewhat older, always assumes that it must have been transferred. One older still, is apt to guess that it remains in the same hand. A grown person knows that if he cannot gauge his adversary's mind, he is as likely to be wrong as to be right in his guess; and that although the appliances of the game are only two hands and one object to be concealed, yet the field of conjecture is infinite, and that the nearer he can place himself *en rapport* with the mind of the other player, by so much is he the more certain to guess accurately.

This illustration, homely as it is, is the most applicable to a description of the manner in which search for a pirate should be conducted.

We have frequently heard surprise expressed that numbers of our vessels could not catch a single pirate, which, only a few hours before, had burned or scuttled several coasters. The best chance which we recollect as ever having been afforded to our gunboats, was that when some of them lying in Chesapeake Bay were apprised of the presence of a pirate by a tug, which had cast off her tow just outside of the Capes. Ordinarily, when a vessel has been captured, it has not been until the landing of the passengers from a small prize or from a neutral vessel that aught has been known of what had been transpiring almost within sight of our shores. The whole of the time after the destruction of a captured vessel may have been devoted to escape. But the tug brought information about the pirate's presence, not only before the work of destruction was finished, but actually before it commenced; and as the boat was a steamer, the news was carried quickly.

The interval, therefore, which elapsed between the time of the pirate's appearance and our knowledge of her presence was, in that instance, very much less than usual. Yet the vessel was not caught; she was not even sighted. Suppose that, after the destruction of her prize, she immediately put to sea. By the time that our vessels arrived off the Capes of the Chesapeake, she was probably topmast down below the horizon. Astern of our vessels there was a continent, yet they had still one hundred and eighty degrees within which to choose a water course. One hundred and eighty courses for three or four vessels, or for a dozen!

We are perfectly aware that we are putting the case in rather an extreme way, and that in practice there are generally a less number of courses within which to decide, because circumstances known by us generally restrict the choice. For instance, we may know that a vessel needs repairs or coal, or that she is in search of a consort.

After a vessel has appeared on the coast and committed depredations, she always disappears for a time. The question, therefore, should never be as to what course she took, but as to her probable destination. She subordinates her course to her safety. Frequently she is reported to steer away on a particular course. There is only one contingency where such a course would be preserved; and that is, her commander's belief that the pursuer would fancy it to be a *ruse*. We may rest assured that if, upon information of a pirate's presence near the coast, our ships proceed with the view of giving chase, that the vessel will elude them. The reason is plain. Immediately after committing depredations she makes her best speed to sea, to avoid the consequences of unwonted vigilance at the point of the coast where she made the attack. For a correlative reason, her next essay will be made in the place where she conceives that we will be least prepared.

These attempts on our coast can be properly met only by a defense corresponding with the nature of the attack. They cannot be counteracted by endeavoring to make a stern chase, but by endeavoring to entrap the vessel by taking the shortest courses to those places among which we believe that her next destination will be found.

As to the probable destination of the *Tallahassee* we have some useful *data*. She took in a certain quantity of coal at Halifax, and the prisoners she made agree in stating that she was short of coal. Her officers inquired particularly about the fishermen in the Bay Chaleur. As she could not get much coal, the probability is that she will not try any more experiments on our coast. As her officers inquired openly about the fishermen in the Bay Chaleur, the probability is that she will not go there.

But as nothing should be risked in such a case, whichever of our vessels could have first reached Bay Chaleur should have been despatched. Four vessels on the track to Europe, four on that to the Bahamas, one vessel to cruise off Portland, and three vessels to cruise at hazard along the coast, would appear to be the best possible disposal of a force of thirteen vessels, and that is the number stated to have been sent after the *Tallahassee*. We do not know that a disposition of our vessels similar to the one indicated has not been made. We are merely illustrating our plan by suggesting measures which appear to be applicable to the probabilities of the *Tallahassee's* destination.

With discreetly selected commanders, upon whom roving commissions should be conferred, we feel quite sure that the enemy would not so often succeed in deceiving us as to "which hand it is in."

PERPENDICULAR.—The following despatch will show that one of our most distinguished cavalry leaders is not dead, as was reported:—

"CHATTANOOGA, August 22.—J. S. REEVES:—"I still live and expect to for a long time to "come. Good for several battles yet.

"A. D. STREIGHT."

This worthy Indiana Colonel went *straight* to recruiting as soon as the war commenced; eighteen months ago he took his cavalry *straight* through Alabama and into the bosom of one *Forrest*—settling down at Richmond; he came from that place in *straitened* circumstances, and went *straightway* to Dalton, and in performing his duty in a *straight*forward manner was attacked by an admirable *Wheeler*, but one who could not take our Colonel by the *flank*, as the latter came *straight* at the Rebel, and whipped him very handsomely, driving him entirely away. We shall be in bad *straits* if we do not fill our quotas. We can neither wheel, flank, nor drive the draft by any other means, and we had better stand *straight* up to our duty, and get out of the conscription.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, has sent us a very useful little work of reference entitled "The Tax-Payer's Guide," by Thompson Westcott, Esq. Every body should have a copy.

Mr. Kromer also furnishes us with early copies of the London *Illustrated News*, *Illustrated Times* (splendid number), rare old *Punch*, *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, the London *Weekly Times*, &c. All of these are as excellent as usual, and are so well known as to need only announcement, like a good actor, to "draw hosts of friends." Speaking of friends, reminds us of the draft, which is a great cormorant of humanity and has no friends; but the "dragon is coming, ho! he!" and we must send out lambs enough to surfeit him and crush that more hateful dragon, the Rebellion.

—In Greenpoint, L. I., it is estimated that nearly two thousand persons employed in the shipyards and factories are forced to live in New York city, on account of the impossibility of getting places of residence in that locality.

—Mrs. Holt, wife of Charles G. Holt, of Waterford, Me, was killed in Craig's Mills last week, by her clothing catching in a belt, and drawing her around a shaft. Her body was horribly mangled.

—According to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, real estate agents, who have taken out licenses as commercial brokers under the old law, are not subject to reassessment under the new law.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Skirmishing and Manœuvring.

REBELS REINFORCED

EARLY'S ARMY REINFORCED.

AVERILL'S CAVALRY, IN THE FIELD, August 23.—The following has just been received from a private source, and can be relied upon for its correctness:—

WINCHESTER, August 20, A. M.—One division of Longstreet's Corps, commanded by Major-General Kershaw, left Richmond on the 7th, and is now here. Lieutenant-General Anderson, who has been commanding Longstreet's Corps, is also here. Before leaving Richmond, Kershaw's Division, together with the other divisions of Longstreet's Corps, were between Richmond and Petersburg, about six miles from the latter place. They were then somewhat in reserve. In Kershaw's Division there are four brigades, commanded as follows:—

1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Humphrey commanding.

2d Brigade, Brigadier-General Bryan commanding.

3d Brigade, Brigadier-General Woffard commanding.

4th Brigade, Colonel Hennigan (8th South Carolina) commanding.

Humphrey's Brigade has four small regiments in it. I do not think they average over two hundred effective men to a regiment.

Bryan's Brigade has also four regiments in it. They average about the same as those in Humphrey's Brigade.

Woffard has five regiments and a battalion in his brigade.

In the brigade commanded by Colonel Hennigan there are four regiments and two battalions. One of the regiments in this brigade is a large one. It is a new one, about eight hundred strong, and is known as the 20th South Carolina.

I am sure the strength of Kershaw's Division will barely reach five thousand effective men. The division is to-day encamped on the Berryville pike, one mile from town.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General Early will command this army, notwithstanding Lieutenant-General Anderson is here.

Early's own force is to-day in towards Bunker Hill, but not far from town.

There is a rumor in the Rebel camp to-day that Field's Division, of Longstreet's Corps, is also moving to Early's support.

From the best information I can get it does not seem that Early's strength (including reinforcements arrived up to this time), more than reaches thirty-five thousand. Early has about eighteen thousand effective men, besides fifteen thousand men in reserve. The strength of Kershaw's Division is about four thousand eight hundred. There is also between eight and nine thousand cavalry.

There are many speculations here as to the Rebels' intentions. They are certainly not now gathering crops. The more prevalent impression is that it is a determined movement to draw off Gen. Grant from before Petersburg. Some incline to the view of a contemplated great Western movement.

SKIRMISHING.

IN THE FIELD, August 23, P. M.—There was some skirmishing yesterday. To day there is more fighting.

AVERILL'S CAVALRY, IN THE FIELD, August 23, Evening.—To-day everything has been remarkably quiet on our front. General Averill's scouts and videttes are in Martin-burg this afternoon, and do not report the enemy advancing further in that direction.

This morning we heard firing towards General Sheridan's left, and in the neighborhood of Halltown.

The skirmishing yesterday on General Sheridan's front was not particularly heavy.

There is an impression prevalent that the enemy is again planning an extensive game of "bluff" by demonstrating—threatening—at different points, and showing an extensive skirmish line without progressing the force necessary under ordinary circumstances to support it for a general engagement against such an army as General Sheridan has at his command. The enemy is evidently acting to make us believe he has an overwhelming force.

The position that General Sheridan holds to-day is a decidedly strong defensive one, both to sustain an attack against his centre, and to prevent flank movements.

The enemy's pickets are still at Bunker Hill, that is, at this writing.

We have heard from Western Virginia, but without receiving any information that the enemy is secretly moving in that direction, as was thought might be the purpose of his present movements.

So effectually has General Averill disposed of his forces that the enemy has thus far been prevented from getting small raiding parties across the Potomac river.

The reports that make their way North from Hagerstown must not be too well credited. When the people of that neighborhood cannot tell where General Averill's headquarters are, they certainly know still less about the enemy's designs and whereabouts.

Orders have been issued, preventing citizens from crossing the Potomac river to the Virginia side.

Death of Philip Herbert.

Colonel Philip Herbert, of the 7th Texas Cavalry, died at Kingston, Louisiana, on the 23d ultimo, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864.

[This is the member of Congress from California, who made himself notorious in the winter of 1857 by the assassination of an Irish waiter at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. He was afterwards tried and let off lightly by a court in the District. The Richmond papers generally stood up for him, the *Enquirer* declaring that if white men took servile occupations, they must expect the treatment received by slaves. The same year, the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, learning that Herbert was associated with the lawless characters that infested that city, notified him that he must not return. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and joined a Texas regiment, in the command of which he received a wound at Mansfield, which finally proved mortal.]

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The far-famed original and only Christy's Minstrels, with that prince of comedians, George Christy, at the head of them, open at Concert Hall on Monday evening next. Christy's Minstrels are in name as familiar to us as household words, and never has a Philadelphian "gone over" to New York in search of amusement but he has visited their opera house in that city. Their resources are superior to any other minstrel company in existence, and they are enabled to present in a superb manner all the old and new gems of negro minstrelsy, ranging, with burlesque opera, comedy, farce, travesties, etc. All the humors and oddities of Southern plantation life are given in broad and mirthful phases, and their nightly programme during their stay here will be one of the most attractive ever offered in this city.

BENEFIT AT GROVER'S THEATRE.—Mr. C. B. HESS, who for some time past has been acting manager of Grover's New Chestnut Street Theatre, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by the attaches of the theatre previous to his departure for Washington, where he will assume the managership of Mr. Grover's theatre in that city. The compliment is truly a deserved one, and it is with much pleasure we record the fact. While Mr. Hess is possessed of keen and shrewd business qualifications eminently fitting him for his vocation, yet at the same time he mingles with the sterner duties of his profession, an urbanity and generosity of disposition that serves to attach to him all those with whom he has dealings. As Mr. Hess cannot delay his departure beyond the present week, Friday night has been fixed upon as the evening on which he will receive his generous testimonial of his friends. A great bill may be expected for the occasion.

Married.

BICKLEY—KING.—August 22, 1864, by Rev. D. McCandy, at the parsonage, Port Elizabeth, Mr. HORACE F. BICKLEY, Port Elizabeth, to Miss MARY A. KING, Ewing's Neck, both of New Jersey.

RICHARDSON—PEPPER.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. G. Washington Jerman, at his residence, No. 227 Marriott street, Mr. THOMAS F. RICHARDSON, of the State of Maine, to Miss REBECCA J. PEPPER, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Died.

ALBERTSON.—The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of ALFRED C. ALBERTSON, son of the late Thomas H. and Harriet H. Albertson, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Bloxham, in Haddonfield, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock

MYERS.—On Wednesday, 24th instant, Lieutenant WILBUR F. MYERS, of Company C, 90th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 22 years

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the 90th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter D. Myers, No. 1015 Coates street, on Saturday afternoon, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

POWELL.—On Wednesday, August 24th, 1864, after a short and severe illness, JOSEPHINE B., daughter of the late John Powell.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church on Saturday next at 10 o'clock.

REEVES.—On the 17th August, 1864, at David's Island Hospital, New York, of chronic dysentery, JOHN A. REEVES, of Company I, One-hundred-and-eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 18th year of his age, son of Joseph L. Reeves and the late Isabella Reeves. Interred in Cedar Hill Cemetery, New York.

STILLE.—At his residence, Tuckahoe, N. J., on the 24th instant, JOHN STILLE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On the 23d instant, ALBERT LEWIS, son of William and Rachel A. Thomas, aged 11 months.

WISE.—Suddenly on the 22d instant, CATHARINE, relict of the late Philip Wise, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George D. Gilson, No. 124 S. Sixth street, on Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRY,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Electricity.—

All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES

Will commence,

OCTOBER 4, 1864.

A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases,

AT THE INSTITUTION,

No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,

Who is like

"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

SIR:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent in drilling chilled iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The terms.—Each party shall put in the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours. If not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure to pay the damage done to the safe, and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The condition.—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1200, in two hours, without powder, and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $800, on equal terms as a Burglar proof, we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all. Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

Choice Old Government
JAVA COFFEE,
ROASTED FRESH
EVERY MORNING,
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS

CABINET ORGANS. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
No 18 S. THIRD Street.
au29-2m

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au29-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 141 S. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 250 boxes and 12 bags of cotton, being cargo of a vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1864. au24-19t

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY.—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to
GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove size, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. au14-2m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antifleurs is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES F. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh20-6m S. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
OCTOBER 4, 1864.
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases,
AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 26,
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT,
tendered to the Business Manager,
MR. C. B. HESS,
By Manager GROVER and the Attaches of the Chesnut Street Theatre.
AMY STONE.....has volunteered.
EFFIE GEMMON..... do.
Mr R. F. STONE..... do.
Mr. J. F. SHERRY..... do.
All the Company has volunteered.
CARNCROSS AND DIXEY'S
ENTIRE BAND OF MINSTRELS
have volunteered.
The performance will consist of the Wonderful Spectacular Drama of
ALADDIN,
OR,
THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
A GRAND DIVERTISEMENT
BY CARNCROSS AND DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.
And the charming protean Comicalities of
THE FOUR SISTERS.
THE FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS
will be in operation on this occasion. au27-2t

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 24, 1864.—MR. HESS—Dear Sir:—We, the attaches of the Chesnut Street Theatre, being desirous of expressing our acknowledgements to you and wishing to show our appreciation for your kindness and generous urbanity since your connection with the New (but not first Theatre as Acting Manager, wish to put a Compliment any Benefit before your departure for Washington where we hope you may find as many friends as you here leave behind with regret. Hoping you will name an early day for your benefit.

We remain,

Miss Ella Germon, Jas. F. Sherry, H. F. Stone, J. G. Boyd, Geo. Johnson, S. P., G. W. Mitchell, Joseph R. Wilson, Mrs. Baker, Katie Baker, Julia Porter, John Matthews, Annie M. Oliver, Anna M. Bisse, Josephine Clarke, Charles Schmitz, Leader of Orchestra.

Yours most truly,
C. B. Porter, Nunc Schenck, Joseph Strahan, Sallie Harris, John A. Dacey, Mary Delray, Kate Harrison, Thomas P. Blackwood, Mrs. Kate Hughes, Miss Lizzie Price.
Chorus,
M. C. Ellers, S. H. Varnes.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1864.
Messrs. Henry, Stone, Porter, Johnson, Verner, Miss Ella Germon, Mrs. Baker, Miss Schenck, and others:—Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your kind note has this moment reached me, and I beg to return you my heartfelt thanks for your most flattering acceptance and generous offer. As I cannot defer my departure beyond the last of the present week, I beg to name to-morrow (Friday) evening as the time for the proposed benefit. Mr. Grover having, with characteristic generosity, tendered me the free use of the theatre for the occasion.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. B. HESS.

CONCERT HALL—COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, August 29,
ONE WEEK ONLY.
The original and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
And the world-famous Comic Artist,
GEORGE CHRISTY.
J. D. RAYNER.....Manager and Proprietor.
First appearance in this city since their return from Europe after an absence of seven years. All the great Ethiopian Burlesques, &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels
AS FAMILIAR AS HOUSEHOLD WORDS,
will be produced during their sojourn here.
The resources of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS are superior to any minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner the humors and oddities of
SOUTHERN PLANTATION LIFE,
in all its broad, natural, and original phases.
Particulars in small bills. Admission, 25 cents.
Orchestra seats in front, 50 cents.
au25-4t JOHN P. SMITH, Business Agent.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

MECHANICS' HALL.—AT THIS WELL-known establishment, Nos. 534 and 536 N. THIRD Street, a FREE CONCERT is given every Evening, the Orchestra being under the direction of Prof. F. FLAMMER, together with choice Vocal Music, by Miss CLEMENS and HERR SCHUNKE. { au25-3t* I. MUENZING.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....Manager
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Music, &c., the whole producement at an actual cost of $60.0. The cast of characters is one of great excellence.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle or Parquette.....50 cents.
Family Circle.....25 cents.
Orchestra Seats.....75 cents.
Six of the Front Benches only are reserved as Orchestra Seats. No extra charge for securing seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 8, precisely. au23-5t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1057 and 1059 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND street (established 30 years as an Hotel), long celebrated for its excellent and recherche cuisine, has been enlarged, and now possesses at present unequalled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Lose, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.
SCOTTISH GAMES.
The SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, of Philadelphia, will be celebrated at WASHINGTON RETREAT, on MONDAY, September the 5th, 1864, Carriages Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½, and 4 o'clock.
Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.
Tickets can be had from George McClement, No. 332 Chesnut street; John Booth, No. 1030 Market street; George Gardner, S. Eighth street, below Passyunk road; William Cameron, Sr., No. 228 N. Eighth street; Daniel McIntyre, Jones' alley, below Second street; James Graham, Lombard street, below Sixteenth; Daniel M. Brown, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; William Snodgrass, Ridge avenue and Willow street; P. H. Johnson, S. 814 Passyunk road; James Nelson, Hurst Cottage, Sixth and Minor streets; John Hyde, No. 1005 N. Second street; Chief William Rodg, No. 1020 Elsworth street; Second Chieftain, William Smith, No. 1020 S. Second street; Robert Hamilton, Wistar street, Germantown; Anthony Haig, Mill street, Germantown, or from any of the members of the Club or Committee.
Offers received for the Ring up to Tuesday, August 30.
Rock's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief
DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. au23-6t

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 932 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au23-6t

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.—The staunch and commodious steamer MANHATTAN, Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY, on SATURDAY, August 27, 1864, leaving ARCH Street Wharf at 9 o'clock. Returning, will leave Cape May on Monday, at 8½ o'clock A. M.
Fare for the Excursion, $2.
Carriage hire extra.
au23-5t JOS. A. STEWART, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock, returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 00; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
AND SELECT SCHOOL,
WILLING'S ALLEY,
ATTACHED TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.
The fourteenth annual session of these Institutions will begin on MONDAY, September 5, 1864.
Applications for admission to be made at the College between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. au23-tuths-2w

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 720 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22 1m*

DR. J. DAVIDSON'S CHIROPODIST AND Bathing Establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, (entrance also on Levant street.)—Dr. DAVIDSON offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen as a Chiropodist of experience, and promises immediate relief as extractor of soft and hard Corns, operator of Nails growing in the flesh, and medical attendant of sweated and frosted Feet, in and out of his residence.
At his establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, can be found Hot and Cold Baths, Cold Shower and Douche Baths, and Sulphur and Vapor Baths.
His Sulphur and Vapor Baths are worthy the especial attention of Invalids, to whom he gives his personal attention. au24-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD GETTY, STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } ja4-tf

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia au2-3m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2069. au25-1t

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY E, Birney's Sharp

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE DRAFT

From the Times.

The President stands firm against every solicitation to postpone the draft. To the procrastinators who have asked it, that they may fill their quota by volunteers, his reply is, that for this end his proclamation gave ample time, and that the army is not to be punished if that time has been wasted. To the alarmists who are concerned lest the draft cannot be enforced without resistance and insurrection, his reply is, that if it has come to this, the quicker the Government proves its power to maintain its laws, the better. To the little calculators of his party who are exercised lest the enforcement of this draft will defeat his election, his reply is, that whatever his fate, he shall do his duty. We rejoice in this spirit. It is precisely what the crisis demands.

This draft is a severe measure. To try to lighten it by any pretense that it is easy to bear is a mockery. Probably never since this Government was instituted has it imposed so hard a requirement. With every effort to make it as tolerable as possible, it yet comes as a hardship almost, if not absolutely, unexampled in our history. Probably no man in the country understands this better than Abraham Lincoln himself. But for all that, he does not flinch.

He also understands that if this nation is to be saved, it must subdue the Rebellion against it; and that the Rebellion cannot be subdued without such a reinforcement to our armies as this draft will provide. It is not a question whether the draft is an evil. No sane man denies it. The only question is, whether it is or is not a less evil than an national ruin, which can be prevented by it alone. President Lincoln, in his capacity as head of the nation, has decided, and has done accordingly. It remains for the people, as the body of the nation, to decide and to do accordingly.

The power of the Northern people to stand this draft admits of no doubt. It will take, where there has been no abatement by alien and freedmen recruits, about one in five of the population between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The Rebellion we are fighting has taken not simply one in five, but every man between these ages, besides great numbers above and below them. Granting that the labor of the two or three million of slaves in the Rebel lines allows a more complete drain of the white population for war purposes than we could endure, yet no man can say that this negro labor will not be offset, and more than a dozen times offset, by the industry of the four-fifths of our able-bodied population which will be untouched by the draft. It is impossible to pretend that this draft will not be a vastly less heavy burden upon the loyal States than Jeff Davis' conscriptions have been upon the Rebel States. Our power to endure it, then, is beyond question. The only question is one of will simply.

What is that will? Are the people willing to maintain the war or not? We do not think it any misfortune that the question has taken a practical shape that must be answered decisively, one way or the other. If the heart of the Northern people is such that President Lincoln must be defeated in November, because he enforces the draft authorized by Congress and indispensable to the success of the war, it cannot be too soon understood. This Government is a Government of the people and for the people. It has no interest, nor power, nor life apart from the people.

If they deliberately choose to desert it, rather than to defend it at a sacrifice, no earthly agency can prevent them—or, if it were so possible, ought to prevent them. A people so degenerate would be no longer worthy of a free Government. If we have indeed come to a condition that it is a matter of doubt whether we can abide such a sacrifice for the preservation of such a republic as this, when the Rebels are submitting to so much greater sacrifices to uphold their accursed Confederacy, let the test come in the very sharpest form.

If we are of a stuff that cannot stand this test, it is useless to spill another drop of blood to save the republic. It is as sure as fate that our enemies must prevail, if they are so superior to us in manhood. To keep our heroic soldiers to the fight with only such a people to support them, would be simple murder. Even should they win victory, we could put it to no use. It would turn to dross in our hands.

The Copperheads are welcome to all the party capital they can make against President Lincoln because of this draft. That it will give them many votes we do not doubt. The meanest elements of human nature will be excited by it, and excited just in proportion to the sacrifice it imposes. In very many men, these are the elements which govern. They will have their course against President Lincoln. It is idle to expect anything else. But we do not believe that the majority of the Northern people can be thus swayed.

We have faith that this draft will be met by the majority with the same patriotic spirit in which it was proclaimed. We even think that the very coldness of the President in calling for such a heavy contribution of men, and the very slenderness with which he has resisted all efforts to postpone it, will make him more friends than enemies. It is a new proof that he allows no selfish considerations to govern him where the public interests are concerned. It has a touch, too, of that same Jacksonian courage which, sooner or later, is sure to strike home to the popular heart.

President Lincoln, in our opinion, is surer to be re-elected because of his proclamation and enforcement of this draft before November than if he had staved it off, or altogether abstained from it. We may be mistaken. But even if it so proves, if President Lincoln is defeated because of the draft, we shall never regret that he has so faithfully done his duty. Better such a defeat than any reward for faithlessness.

THE COMING DRAFT.

From the Tribune.

We are asked to urge a postponement of the draft from September 5 to some early day in November; and the request is accompanied by a hint that such postponement would have a good effect on the pending Presidential election. We answer this by saying that if we did not regard the draft as an imperative necessity, we should urge, not that it be postponed, but that it be entirely countermanded. And if the President were capable of postponing a draft to influence the result of an election, he would be utterly unworthy of his station.

The draft must go on. Our wasted, decimated armies must be strengthened. We ardently desire and hope for a speedy, honorable, enduring peace; and to this end we must have full ranks and an evident superiority of force over the Rebel armies confronting us. Those at the South who may be willing to negotiate a reconstruction of the Union, cannot do it if their armies shall be strong and aggressive, while ours are weak and cowering.

The draft calls for 500,000 men; but credits to certain States for men already furnished, and other leakages, will probably reduce its net product to 300,000. Should these be promptly furnished, we believe the war will be finished before Christmas. Indeed, we feel a very strong assurance that it can scarcely outlast the current year. The masses on both sides are heartily tired of it; the civilized world is thoroughly sick of it. We are manifestly near to peace; and it will be a good or a bad peace, according to the spirit wherewith the country responds to this last draft on its patriotism.

We know there are thousands who cannot be spared from their present spheres of usefulness—who can do their country more good where they are than on the tented field. We do not blame these for hiring substitutes; but there are thousands now seeking to escape the draft whose impulse, if not disloyalty, must be something very like cowardice. And these will feel rather cheapish, if they perceive, two or three months hence, that they have shown the white feather after all real danger was over, and paid away two or three years' savings to hire some one who does not have to serve after all.

We intensely hate war and all its belongings; but this war is upon us, and cannot be ignored. We must close it honorably and quickly; and any one who does so by manfully facing its responsibilities. Let each act well his part, and this devastated land will soon rejoice in the unspeakable blessings of peace.

—The report that Admiral Dahlgren has been relieved, and is to be succeeded at Charleston by Commodore Rowan, is not true.

—From the diary of a captured officer, it is ascertained that the Rebels have repaired the railroad between Richmond and Culpepper, and that trains have been running regularly for more than a month past. Large quantities of grain gathered in the Shenandoah valley by Early have been sent to Richmond. The captured officer says one-third of the whole Rebel force in the valley, from the moment they came there, has been constantly employed in threshing grain and removing it to Culpepper.

ARMY OF ARKANSAS.

Fight with Jackman's Forces—Retreat of Stewart and McRae—Shelby Reported at Augusta—Prospective Junction of Rebel Forces—Movement of West's Command.

From the Little Rock Democrat, 15th.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION, CAMP 36 MILES WEST OF WHITE RIVER, OPPOSITE AUGUSTA, August 9.—To Brigadier-General E. A. Carr, Commanding District of Little Rock.—General:—I have the honor to report that a small affair occurred between the advance of Colonel Geiger's command and Jackman's forces, at Hickory Plains, on the 7th instant.

The enemy fell back, and but little injury was done to him—a few being killed and a few made prisoners. Picket firing commenced with Colonel Stewart's command at Stony Point the same day, but all the Rebel forces have been falling back continually out of reach. McRae himself retreated on the afternoon of the 7th inst. His force is reported at two thousand. Rebel authority reported that Shelby was at Augusta, and proposed crossing at that point to unite with McRae, on the Grand Glaize road, and give us battle.

To prevent this, I moved to-day to this point, hoping to meet Shelby, who with a reported force of 2000 men left Augusta on Sunday, the 7th inst., taking the road to Jacksonport. McRae is making the best of his way to join him. I may not succeed in preventing their junction, but know that I am strong enough to whip them united. The enemy here (as Dobbies is reported gone up Crowley's ridge), who have been annoying our communications all on the other side of my force, I deem it my duty to pursue until they are captured or dispersed. I shall accordingly continue my movements, and march to-morrow for Grand Glaize. The command is doing well.

P. S., 7:30 P. M.—In securing a ferry-boat this afternoon, at a ferry about three miles above Augusta, a body of some three hundred Rebels discovered themselves. Captain Latimer, 3d Michigan Cavalry, very adroitly secured the boat, and learned from a woman on the east side of White river that Shelby was encamped four miles above Augusta. I believe this to be so.

I am, General, your obedient servant

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Discipline of Colored Troops.

The following order has been issued by the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

The incorporation in the Army of the United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought as speedily as possible to the highest state of discipline. Accordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these troops to perform most of the labor on fortifications, and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps, will cease; and they will only be required to take their fair share of fatigue duty with the white troops. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy. Commanders of colored troops, in cases where the troops under their command are required to perform an excess of labor above white troops in the same command, will represent the case to the common superior, through the regular channel.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

—Coal is selling in Cincinnati at forty-eight cents a bushel, and wood at eleven dollars and fifty cents per cord.

—General Green Clay Smith, M. C. from Kentucky, has been in consultation with the President upon affairs in that State. He reports that all sections of the State are overrun with guerillas, who are constantly murdering Union men in cold blood; and that this crime has become so frequent as to justify the inauguration of the severest and most summary retribution on the part of the military authorities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh avenue.—Philadelphia, August 24, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the Fare on this road be reduced to FIVE CENTS, from and after to-morrow, the 25th instant, and that the use of exchange tickets be discontinued; no exchange tickets of other roads to be received only until the expiration of the present week.

au25-3t THOMAS LOGAN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, Berks (late Chatham) street, below Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1864.

From and after this day the price of a single fare on the cars of this company will be FIVE CENTS.

On and after Monday next, 29th inst., the use of Exchange Tickets will be abolished.

au26-3t CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Secretary.

☞ SEA SHORE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association will give another Excursion of the Season to Atlantic City, on TUESDAY, August 30. Tickets $1.50 To be procured at the rooms, No. 1020 Chestnut street; Fogh's, Sixth and Chestnut; Tract House, No. 920 Chesnut street, and at the Boat on the morning of the Excursion. The Boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. Three hundred wounded soldiers, in charge of their chaplains, will accompany the Excursion. au25 4t

☞ THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—Public attention is again called to the suffering and destitute citizens of Chambersburg. A Committee of ladies of our city have visited Chambersburg, and their report of what they saw and heard beggars description. Suffice it to say, that the citizens are still in destitute circumstances, and require the most necessary articles conducive to their comfort. Clothing, beds, bedding, crockery-ware, hardware, &c., are wanted at once. Let it not be said that these, our friends and brethren, are unworthy of our sympathies and contributions. No citizen of our commonwealth can present a brighter or more loyal record. Our noble soldiers can testify to the fact that when they were sick these people nursed them; when they were hungry they fed them; when naked they clothed them; and have been for the last three years constantly harassed by an unfeeling and brutal enemy; and were it not for their loyalty their homes would not be in ashes to-day. Numerous facts and incidents could be stated as to their utter destitution, viz:—A teacher of one of our schools was so quietly stowing the comforts of a little home that had been to him the cause of many a day's toil and industry; he was quietly awaiting his turn to be visited by this merciless foe. At the appearance of the enemy he sought to appeal to them as he stands in his little home, stating that he was a tea her of the Gospel; that he had toiled many years for the little he had around him, and now that he had grown in years he could never replace it; that the fruits of his labors would be entirely lost, and would avail them nothing. At this point the enemy has fated, when the following question was propounded:—"Did you ever teach my negro?" and the teacher, ever true to his noble principles, answered in the affirmative. The order was at once given to burn—to fire his house—and in fifteen minutes his all was a mass of ruins, and the occupant did not save even a change of clothing. Say not these people are unworthy. Hundreds of such facts could be related. We appeal to you to come forward and help us. We confidently feel that we are appealing to a generous public, who will not turn a deaf ear to the cry of the distressed of our brethren. Our object is to restore to these people such articles as they need for their comfort. Money and merchandise are wanted. Contributions sent to the "Union Benevolent Association," No. 428 S. SEVENTH Street, will be forwarded on receipt

Mrs. E. C. Hofter,	Mrs. Dr J. H. M'Quillen,
Mrs. R. Hemmitt,	Mrs. M. Henrey,
Mrs. Dr. Sevins,	Mrs. James Stuart,
M. s. E. D. Wanamaker,	Mrs. St. Clair,
Mrs. Martha Wa.ne,	Miss Scullinger

MRS. R. HAMMITT,
au24-4t Chairman pro tem. Ladies' Comm ttee.

☞ VETERAN BOUNTY-FUND COMmission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

The Commissioners appointed to pay the extra Bounty to re-enlisted Veterans will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Parties interested will please call at that hour only.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD,
au20-6t GEORGE W. SIMONS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 17, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employees; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to protect the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 16⅔ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax. THOMAS S. STEWART,
au15-16t Chief Engineer.

☞ AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee are in want of funds for the support of the institution. They call upon the public for voluntary contributions to aid them in their efforts to feed and care for the soldiers of the Union as they pass through our city. The citizens of Philadelphia are assured that not a cent of the funds is appropriated to feed any person or persons representing themselves as refugees from the Rebellion, but all contributions to the *Cooper Shop Committee* are scrupulously disbursed for the benefit of the Soldiers of the Union Army. WM. M. COOPER, President.

No. 139 S. WATER Street.
Attest—WM. M. MAULL, Secretary,
No. 330 CATHARINE Street. au22-6t

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Company for July, payable on and after the 29th inst., free of State tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 29th. JOHN F. GRAFF,
au20-3t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMmittee appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of Colored Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions; and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public-spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means in order or inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee has appointed a sufficient number of recruiting lieutenants in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to inconsequent proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date and no credits are to the city may be claimed for persons residing in the wards from the city, and who have not been credited to their wards, but credited to any particular district, of which the city will have its proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it improper to state, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any of the committee as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 1418 FOURTH Street.

JAMES T. FLAGHORN,
No. 207 SIXTH Alley
JAMES H. ORNE,
No. 238 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCIS, 8
No. 20 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING,
No. 1028 FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER,
PALMER BUTLER,
No. 1218 FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER,
au22-4t No. 940 S. SIXTH Street.

☞ NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY are now open for subscriptions to its capital, at their Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Persons can hold stock in their own name.

JOHN L. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 411 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
Divided into 20,000 Shares of $10 each.

The properties purchased by this Company are five in number, located with care by competent persons—Two hundred acres, fronting on the Kanawha river, and in fee simple; 50 acres on a lease for twenty years, and sixteen acres on a perpetual lease, on which we have a well bored to the depth of one hundred and ninety feet, with a good show of oil, the work being now vigorously prosecuted—all of these properties lying in Wood county, West Virginia, convenient and with good roads leading to the Ohio river. This region is pronounced by the oil men of Pennsylvania as being the richest District for oil. They are busying all the territory in that region they can get. The prospects of this Company are most flattering. Those coming in as original subscribers will have all the advantages of a new company, intelligently managed by persons unexceptionable in business.

Call at the Office, No. 411 WALNUT street, for circulars of explanation.

au26-7t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENger Railway Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.

The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 418 WALNUT Street, on September 5, 1864

By order of the Board of Directors.

au22-12t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, August 10, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, Nos. 106 and 108 S. THIRD Street, on or after the 20th instant, clear of State tax.

au19-6t L. S. FILBERT, Treasurer.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Call or Prospectus.

Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.

au18-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

☞ DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf:—Dr. Von Moschisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring my hearing perfectly. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder.

Residence, No. 1913 S. Second street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, merchants.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHISKER can be consulted on all diseases of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skillfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M.—2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. se7-3m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

au20-2m

BRUNNERS AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISKIII—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.75. Usual price $6.00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4.50. Usual price $5.50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

au3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Ruffled, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1864.

Coupons of the 10-40 United States Bonds, maturing the 1st of September, and those of the 5-20 United States Bonds maturing the 1st of November next, will be paid on presentation at this Office.

ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,
au22-6t ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps:

No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
au20 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail, and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " $100, three " "
" " $500, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29 1m

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially

FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),

Hering,	Bowen,	Gouves,	Hawthorne
Seymour,	Williams,	Hartley,	Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,	Pendey,
Noble,	Knorr,	Mayland,	Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
jy26-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.

This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.

Bathing never was better.

au9 1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy8-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and a superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

Terms $12 per week. GEORGE HAYDAY,
jy9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. jy8-tf

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PEPPER AND SPICE MILLS, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 240 ARCH street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best

RASPBERRY SYRUP

that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, consistent with the best articles.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Do not forget the Number,

au19-1m No. 240 ARCH street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades from New York Auction sales, (slightly soiled). Magnificent Brussels, in wide, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.00 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ½ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4, at proportionate prices; Imperial Car. ets, $1.37 to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Matting, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stebbins's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
au26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but fitted to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.

ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash price. au6-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
jel3-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m

FINANCIAL.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN
AT PAR.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from March 1st, in United States notes, adding

FIFTY PER CENT. PREMIUM.

SUTLER'S COUPONS ARE NOW BEING PAID IN GOLD.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,
au24-3t CASHIER.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap20-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh17

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. au5-tf

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money,

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-3m No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

10-40 COUPONS DUE 1st SEPTEMBER,
5-20 COUPONS DUE 1st NOVEMBER,
BOUGHT AT BEST PRICE.
au22 10t DREXEL & CO.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

MARRIED AGAIN.

Tear the crape from the shutter,
Fling it wide to the light;
No more may it flutter
Its gloom on the sight;
For its story of sadness
Is echoed in vain,
Where was grief, there is gladness—
She's married again!

And the tear's silent streaming,
The household of gloom,
And the widow's dear dreaming
O'er the dust of the tomb,
And the little foot-patter,
Waking mem'ries of pain,
All are drowned in the clatter—
She's married again!

Tell it not on the morrow
There is a tear in her eye,
'Tis the chiming of sorrow
Who e'er knows cannot die!
Ah! dirges are ringing
Their flight through the strain
Of those wedding bells ringing
Her marriage again;

For they crumble the altar
Where she plighted of yore,
And their iron tongues falter
A vow that is o'er;
And her soul seemeth lonely,
Her joy seemeth pain.
Why is it?—oh!—only—
She's married again!

THEATRICAL JOTTINGS.

—Herr Ifland was a prominent German dramatist. He lived at Mannheim, where his admirers are now erecting a monument to his memory.

—At Cincinnati the new Olympic Theatre and the National Theatre are the only places of amusement open.

—Annie Sewer is playing at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and Buckley's Minstrels are at the New Minstrel Hall.

—Dora Dawron, the double-voiced singer, is at present singing in the Masonic Temple, Louisville, where she is announced as "the celebrated lady tenor."

—A new play on the subject of "Don Quixote" has been produced at one of the Paris theatres. Sardou wrote the piece and Gustave Dore designed the costumes.

—Miss Olive Logan has returned to the stage after a retirement of some years. She made her second *debut* in New York, and has given great satisfaction. She will appear in this city during the winter.

—The Drury Lane Theatre, London, is to open on the 24th of September with *Cymbeline*, for the return to the stage of Miss Helen Faucit, who will appear as "Imogen."

—At the theatre at Salt Lake City, Mr. George Pauncefort and Mrs. Florence Bell are the leading players. The company has lately produced, with success, *The Little Treasure* and *Black-Eyed Susan*.

—The Opera House at New Orleans has been advertised for sale under a foreclosure of a mortgage, held by Charles H. Hensler; but when the sale was about to take place it was stopped through some legal measures.

—The Alhambra, a huge establishment on Leicester Square, London, hitherto devoted to beer-drinking and music-hall entertainments, is to be converted into a theatre for Alfred Wigan. It was at the Alhambra that Leotard performed his celebrated trapeze and tight-rope feats.

—The Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, will be opened this fall with Mr. Fenno as stage manager, Mrs. J. H. Allen is to be the leading lady, and the company will include Viola Barrett, Joseph Barrett, Barton Hill, and Dan Setchell. The St. Charles Theatre will also soon be opened by Mr. Ben De Bar.

—Sciella Colas has been playing (in English) at the Princess' Theatre, London, in her favorite part of "Juliet." She has met with such success at the capital that numerous engagements are offered to her from the provinces; but she must first go back to St. Petersburg to fulfil an engagement at the French Imperial Theatre there.

—Alexander Dumas has written a new play, which is to be produced in Paris as soon as a dog, which takes an important part in the drama, can be drilled so as to save two children's lives, and denounce the assassin in the last scene. This feature of the drama has been for years familiar to the attendants of our theatres in the Bowery.

—Mr. John S. Clarke, the well-known comedian, has been "carrying all before him" in New York for two weeks past. The *Evening Post* says:—

"No comic actor on the boards possesses such a power over his audiences, and few among them can resist the contagion which his presence instils. This power is essentially spontaneous, however, and exerts a salutary influence. He is careful not to exceed the bounds of correctness, is never extravagant, and though presenting the humorous phase of humanity, does not run into excesses. He distinguishes between the simply indicrous and the ridiculous, and while he follows the former to the verge of the latter, he seldom oversteps the boundary dividing them. One of his main successes consists in the sympathy he creates between the audience and himself. It is with him almost in the nature of magnetism, and he holds, as it were, the hands of his audience within his own when he appears before them. He moves them with laughter and delight, and they in turn influence him to further exertions. Mr. Clarke is still a young man, having been born in Baltimore September 3, 1832. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Boston Athenæum, in 1851. He played in 1852 at the old Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and afterwards appeared at the Arch street theatre, of which he later became the manager. Mr. Clarke married a sister of Edwin Booth, and those who visit him at his home may often have the pleasure of seeing comedy and tragedy seated around the same mahogany."

AN ADROIT JEREMY DIDDLER.

The History of a Swindler—His Operations in Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati—Interesting Details.

In the early part of the war there resided here a man named F. A Merritt, of pleasant appearance and fine address, and following the profession, as he stated, of an engineer. It was revised by the Governor to organize the Pennsylvania Reserves, and Pittsburg having been named as the rendezvous for those enlisting from the western part of the State, General McCall was sent out here to establish a camp for the new recruits. Soon after his arrival he was waited on by Merritt, who painted himself on the General as a graduate of West Point, and in consideration of his military education was appointed to lay out the camp. The "Major," for by this title we must hereafter know him, entered on his duties with alacrity, and the camp was laid out under his directions; but in such a bungling manner was the work done that any man familiar with such matters might have seen at a glance that the party in charge knew nothing of his business, and was ignorant of the first principles to be observed in the arrangement of an establishment of this character. During the course of the work the Major had a difficulty with one of the officers connected with the camp, and this led to an inquiry into his previous history, which revealed the fact that he had never been in the service in any capacity; that his representations to General McCall were all false; and that he was neither more nor less than an impostor of the basest kind.

Happening to be on a visit to Camp Wright at the time these discoveries were made, we gave a statement of the facts in the *Chronicle* of the following day; and the Major, finding that his imposture was discovered, fled the city, leaving the little effects of which he was possessed behind him, to meet the claims of sundry creditors, into whose good graces he had contrived to worm himself during his connection with the camp. Months passed on and we had forgotten the Major and his peccadilloes, when one morning a gentleman entered our sanctum attired as an officer of the United States Navy, and having gold lace enough on his uniform to purchase a small estate. We thought we had seen the individual before, but we could not say where, and it was not until he handed us his card, "F. A. Merritt, Chief Engineer of the Western Gunboat Fleet," that we recognised the quondam graduate of West Point and Engineer of Camp Wright. The Major, after transacting some little office business, called our attention to the article in relation to his connection with Camp Wright, and asked us from whom we got our information. We gave him our authority, whereupon he pronounced the entire statement false, and pointed to the uniform he wore, and his position in the naval service, as proof that he was all he represented himself, and not the impostor which it was there stated he was. The coolness of the man, and the fact that he held a responsible position in the service, rather overawed our prejudices against him, and we expressed our readiness to put him right on the record if he so desired it. He did not wish anything of the kind, however, just then; but the time would come when he would have justice done him, and condign punishment meted out to his detractors. With these remarks, and expressing the hope that we were now satisfied of his status, he left the office.

A month or so after the events related above, we saw the Major's arrest announced in some of the Western papers, for fraud on the Government, and again we lost sight of him until a few weeks since, when his name was again brought under our notice by a paragraph, going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Major F. A. Merritt, formerly of the Western gunboat service, had fallen heir to an immense estate in Maine, worth, if we remember correctly, about three millions of dollars. A short time subsequently another paragraph appeared, explaining the circumstances of the good fortune that had befallen the Major. It seemed that he was blessed with two uncles, one, the Hon. A. T. Merritt, of Canada, and the other, a very wealthy citizen of Portland, Maine. Knowing the great engineering and administrative qualities of his distinguished nephew, who had originated the idea of the Western gunboat fleet, and had been employed by his friend, Major-General Fremont, in carrying the idea into execution, the Canadian Merritt endeavored to induce the Major to enter the British service, tendering him a high position under the British Government, where he could superintend the creation of a gunboat department similar to that on the Mississippi. But the Major was a patriot, and although the unfortunate jealousies and troubles in the Western Department had temporarily thrown him out of connection with the United States Government, he was always ready to advise and assist, and would never aid a foreign power in constructing a fleet that might be used against us. So the Major spurned the British bribe. The Portland uncle was so exceedingly delighted with the patriotism of his "nevy" that he probably died of excess of joy, as his death took place as soon after as was convenient, leaving the Major the comfortable little fortune of a few millions as a reward for his self-sacrificing patriotism.

The Major was at this time living in Cleveland, and soon after the appearance of the above he addressed a note to one of the papers there stating that Pittsburg was claiming him as a resident and he wished it distinctly understood that Cleveland was entitled to have the credit of his residence. As the "big fortune" story appeared decidedly fishy, the editor declined making the statement which the Major desired, and the matter dropped. On the strength of his great fortune he made the acquaintance of a number of the leading capitalists, railroad men, and business men of Cleveland generally. He proposed taking stock extensively in the new iron mill started there, and was making arrangements for building and managing it. He imposed on other capitalists by talking of his large operations while in the service of the Government. So far all went swimmingly with the Major, his hooks were well baited, and there were strong hopes for a good catch of flat-fish. But misfortune was in store for him. On the 23d of June last the Major went to the office of the Michigan Central Railroad line in Cleveland, and handed Captain L. A. Pierce a letter from T. A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, representing Major Merritt to be going to Detroit on business for the Company, and asking the usual courtesies to him. The letter, heading, and signature appeared all right and the pass to Detroit and back was given him. In course of conversation Captain Pierce found the Major rather weak in railroad business, and suspected all was not right. He wrote to Mr. Scott, and got the following reply:—

"I do not know the Major. Have not written the letter. But ever my friend Pierce has been successfully done for in this instance. Yours truly, THOS. A. SCOTT."

Soon after Captain Pierce had occasion to visit this city with a friend, and, according to the Cleveland *Herald*, they made inquiries in relation to the Major, who had formerly lived there. Here they found that a year or two since he had played the confidence game to a considerable extent. Among his other victims was Mr. Richardson, jeweler, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, who was induced to furnish him with a gold watch worth one hundred and eighty dollars. Richardson followed the matter up, and obtained a judgment note, by which he secured property enough to cover his loss, as well as that of two other victims, who had been swindled out of a sewing machine and fifty dollars.

Captain Pierce immediately employed Detective Gallagher to get the Major and bring him to his office. Gallagher found him in his room at the American House, Cleveland, and took him to Captain Pierce's office, where the letter of Mr. Scott was shown him, and the millionaire confessed to having forged the letter to save six dollars, pending poverty as the reason. He was committed for forgery, but subsequently released on paying the costs and the fare due the captain.

Again the Major passed from our notice; but so active a genius as his could not long remain quiet; so a few days since, when we saw a paragraph in one of the Cincinnati papers, that he had purchased 30,000 acres of mineral lands in Tennessee, we knew that he was on a fresh "scent," and laying his wires for a new swindle. Promoting himself to the rank of "General A. T. Merritt, of the United States Army," he took up his quarters at a hotel in the eastern part of the city, and induced the proprietor to indorse his notes to the amount of $3000, the Maine estate and Tennessee mineral lands being considered ample security. He also opened negotiations with Homans & Co., bankers, for $20,000. They drew on the General's friends in the East for the amount, with the promise that when the draft was honored they would pay the money. This certificate the "General" deposited with his landlord, and on the strength of it ran up a larger bill and borrowed more money. Just before the draft was heard from, the "General" said that the executor of the Maine estate was about to pass through Cleveland, and he must be seen on business; so, leaving his bills unpaid, and his securities locked up in the hotel safe, he started for that city. It is scarcely necessary to state that the draft came back from Maine dishonored. Since then he has been engaged in the substitute business, and it is said swindled a couple of Clevelanders out of $600 intrusted him to procure substitutes for two gentlemen anxious to get out of the draft. Where he is now we do not know, but it would not surprise us to see him turn up here some day in some new *role*. We have stated elsewhere that he was arrested for fraud on the Government while acting as one of the officers of the gunboat fleet. We may add that a charge of perjury as well as fraud was preferred against him, and that he was sent to the Missouri State Prison, from which he was only released by feigning paralysis, and pretending that he was dying of the same. He is a most audacious swindler, but he is pretty well known now, and cannot run very much longer without getting into the clutches of the law. The first man to unearth the chap here was Colonel Sam. McKelvy, now of Camp Convalescent, who proclaimed his confidence from the first that the fellow was an impostor. It was through fear of the Colonel's discoveries that he fled from this city, otherwise we should doubtless have heard more of his operations here.—*Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.*

RECENT DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

The Editor—The Author—The Professor—The Actor.

THE EDITOR.

Charles Wentworth Dilke is reported by the foreign news as dead. He was widely known in the literary and newspaper world as editor of the London *Athenæum*—the most successful of literary periodicals. Born in 1789, he began his public career in the Navy Pay Office, and was at an early date a contributor to the *Westminster* and other reviews. On leaving the Navy Department he bought the *Athenæum*, then a struggling and unsuccessful concern, and determined to make it a permanent literary paper.

He reduced the price from a shilling to fourpence, and gave at this latter price more and better reading matter than hitherto. The enterprise succeeded, and in 1846 Mr. Dilke was able to retire himself from active editorial duties, and entrust the paper to the care of T. H. Hervey, who in 1853 made way for Mr. Hepworth Dixon. For a while Mr. Dilke had an interest in the *Daily News*, reducing, but without sufficient pecuniary returns, the price of that paper. Retiring from the *News*, he devoted much time to reading, frequently enriching the columns of the *Athenæum* with thoughtful and well-written articles.

Mr. Dilke leaves a son, also Charles Wentworth Dilke by name, who was prominent in the movement which resulted in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and who was offered, but declined, a knighthood.

THE AUTHOR.

On the 6th inst. there died at Kensington the admired author Miss Catharine Sinclair. She had been unwell for two months, but was not till a few days before her death considered to be in a precarious situation.

Miss Sinclair was sixty-four years of age. She was born in Edinburgh, and was the daughter of the Right Honorable Sir John and Lady Diana Sinclair. When about thirty years old she published a novel called "Modern Accomplishments," followed by another, entitled "Modern Society," the former intended to satirize the style of education in vogue in England for the young ladies of the higher classes, and the latter describing how people among the British aristocracy live and think. To these works succeeded "Holiday House," a favorite juvenile book, and two volumes of travel, "Scotland and the Scotch," and "Shetland and the Shetlanders." In America, as well as in England, all of these books have enjoyed a wide popularity. Of Miss Sinclair's other works may be mentioned "Hill and Valley," a diary of travel in Wales; "The Journey of Life," "Sir Edward Graham," "Modern Flirtations," "Lord and Lady Harcourt," "Beatrice," "Cross Purposes," and "The Kaleidoscope of Anecdotes and Aphorisms." All of Miss Sinclair's writings are of a religious tone, some of them being almost controversial. The novel of "Beatrice," embracing and discussing various religious phases, attracted when republished here, much attention in this country.

Miss Sinclair had a house in Edinburgh, where she was the centre of a notable literary coterie. Three months of every year she passed, however, in London, at the residence of her brother, the Archdeacon of Kensington, where she died. During the later years of her busy and much respected life she was prominent in various philanthropic and reformatory movements. She gave dinners to cabmen, provided seats for wayfarers, organized a company during the recent volunteer movement in England, established mission schools, and erected the first drinking fountain in Edinburgh. Wealth, reputation, and friends were all enjoyed by this lady, who, however, lived and died unmarried, a noble example of the active, intelligent, useful "old maid."

THE PROFESSOR.

Those interested in the Cambridge University will specially regret to hear of the death of the Rev. Joseph Romilly, who died lately at Great Yarmouth, in the 75th year of his age. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the fourth in a class of wrangler, which his three superiors were Herschel the astronomer, Dr. Peacock, late Dean of Ely, and Mr. Fallows, late astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope.

Appointed a fellow of the college, Mr. Romilly settled down to a career almost unknown in this country outside of a few of our leading colleges—to what a biographer calls "the calm tenor of a university life." In 1832 he was appointed registrar of the University, and held the position for exactly thirty years, resigning in 1862. He, too, was a practical philanthropist, aiding the poor largely, and taking a particular interest in advancing poor boys and giving to them the advantages of education. A life of quiet and refined literary and educational labor was his; and he has left a name which, if not remembered by the world at large, must be long cherished in the cloisters and studious halls of Cambridge. He, too, never married, and may be taken as the type of an English, educated, useful "old bachelor."

THE ACTOR.

From the quiet haunts of Cambridge, the literary coteries of Edinburgh and the newspaper life of London, we turn to the gaudy glitter and thoughtless gayety of the stage, and there, too, is a missing face. Robson the actor—the leading comedian of England—is dead, and Momus for a while must wear mourning weeds.

Not having the proper data by us, it is handy to say that the late Frederick Robson was "a middle-aged man," when, in 1848—then an unknown provincial actor—he came to London and accepted positions in music halls and dancing saloons where he was announced as a "great comic singer." He drew a salary of thirty shillings a week, supporting thereon a wife and children. At last he secured a humble engagement at the Olympic Theatre in Wych street, one of the filthiest localities in all London, and his earlier performances here are thus noticed by G. A. Sala:—

"The Olympic burlesques were slightly funnier, and not nearly so coarse as their forerunners; but they were still of no striking salience. Poorly mounted, feebly played—save in one particular—they drew but thin houses. Gradually, however, you began to hear at clubs and in critical coteries—at the Albion and the Garrick and the Cafe de l'Europe, at Evans', and at Kilpack's at the Reunion in Maiden lane, and at Bules' oyster-room, where poor Albert Smith used to reign supreme—rumors about a new actor. The new man was playing 'Macbeth' and 'Shylock' in Talfourd and Hale's parodies. He was a little stunted fellow, not very well favored, not very young. Nobody—among the bodies who were anybody—had ever heard of him before. Whence he came, or what he was, none knew; but everybody came at last to care. For this little stunted creature, with his hoarse voice and nervous gestures and grotesque delivery, his snarls, his leers, his hunchings of the shoulders, his contortions of the limbs, his gleaming of the eyes, and his grindings of the teeth, was a genius. He became town-talk. He speedily grew famous. He has been an English, I might almost say a European, I might almost say a world-wide celebrity ever since; and his name was Frederick Robson."

This Robson was the original "Jem Baggs," and concocted the absurd song of "Villikins and his Dinah." The *Chimney Corner* was one of his favorite plays, while at his other performances Sala adds:—

"New triumphs awaited him. In the burlesque of the *Yellow Dwarf* he showed mastery of the grotesque which approached the terrible. Years before, in *Macbeth*, he had personated a red-headed, fire-eating, whisky-drinking Scotchman; and in "Shylock," a servile, fawning, obsequious, yet, when emergency arose, a passionate and vindictive Jew. In the *Yellow Dwarf* he was the jaundiced embodiment of a spirit of Oriental evil; crafty, malevolent, greedy, insatiate—full of mockery, mimicry, lubricity, and spite—an Afrit, a Djinn, a Ghoul, a spawn of Sheitan. How that monstrous orange-tawny head grinned and wagged! How those flaps of ears were projected forwards, like unto those of a dog! How balefully those atrabilious eyes glistened! You laughed, and yet you shuddered. He spoke in mere doggerel and slang. He sang trumpery songs to negro melodies. He danced the Lancashire clog hornpipe; he rattled out puns and conundrums; yet did he contrive to infuse into all this mummery and buffoonery, into this salmagundi of the incongruous and the *outre*, an unmistakably tragic element—an element of depth and strength and passion and almost of sublimity. The mountebank became inspired. The Jack Pudding suddenly drew the *cothurnus* over his clogs. You were awe-stricken by the intensity, the vehemence, he threw into the mean balderdash of the burlesque-monger. These qualities were even more apparent in his subsequent personation of 'Medea,' in Richard Brough's parody of the Franco-Italian tragedy. The love, the hate, the scorn, of the abandoned wife of Jason, the diabolical loathing in which she holds Creusa, the tigerish affection with which she regards the children whom she is afterwards to slay—all these were portrayed by Robson, through the medium, be it always remembered, of doggerel and slang, with astonishing force and vigor. The original 'Medea,' the great Ristori herself, came to see Robson, and was delighted with and amazed at him. She scarcely understood two words of English; but the actor's genius struck her home through the bull's hide target of an unknown tongue, *"Uomo straordinario!"* she went away saying."

In private life, Robson was a singularly modest and nervous man, though on the stage he could indulge in the most extravagant eccentricities of acting. Had he lived, he would in all probability have visited this country on a professional tour.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SUCCESSOR.—As Louis Napoleon's health is said to be failing, European journals are speculating upon the probable consequences of his death. His only son is nine years old. There are two rival influences to endanger a regency, Count de Chambord, grandson of Charles X., dethroned in 1830, and Count de Paris, grandson of Louis Phillippe, overthrown in 1848.

—The Orleans (N. Y.) *Republican* says that an immense peat bed has been discovered at Pine Hill, seven miles from Albion. The article is pronounced excellent, and the depth unfathomable. The "prospectors" dug twelve feet, and found no bottom to the peat.

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Capital Stock $1,000,000.

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A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

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FOURTH EDITION

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

NO TRUTH IN PEACE RUMORS.

Rebel Account of Recent Battles.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—All is quiet on the Upper Potomac. No crossing has been attempted by the Rebels.

A most thorough destruction of the Weldon railroad has been made by Grant's men, but there will be no abandonment of the line of road by our forces.

A large number of citizens of London county have been brought in to-day, charged with being guerillas.

Hon. H. J. Raymond arrived here to-day, and visited the President.

There is not a shadow of truth in the peace commission rumor.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, August 25.—The steamer *Olive Avery*, from New York for Danvers, which arrived at Beverly yesterday, had on board Captain Doane and the crew, and Mr. and Mrs. Grant, passengers, of the schooner *John E. Patten*, of Hampden, Maine, from Rondout, for Boston, with coal.

She was run into on Tuesday night off Cape Cod Highland Light, by an unknown schooner and sunk in two minutes. The captain, crew, and passengers had barely time to jump into a boat before the vessel went down. They were in the boat about two hours with nothing on but their night clothes, when they were picked up by the *Olive Avery*. There was no insurance on the vessel or cargo. The Captain had the freight money from his last trip, about $300, which was lost. The vessel that was in collision was lost sight of in a heavy fog.

Rebel News via Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 25, 11·20 A. M.—The *American* has received Richmond papers to the 23d instant. They claim to have captured 2700 prisoners in the assault on Friday, but seem to deplore the loss of the railroad very much.

The only items of news from Mobile are the following under date of the 17th:—"A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at two thousand, crossed the Perdido river yesterday, advancing towards Mobile bay. A heavy Yankee force are in North Mississippi, whose destination is supposed to be Mobile."

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The steamer *Liberty*, from Havana, arrived at this port to-day.

The importation of Coolin Chinese into Cuba has been granted.

A meeting has been held in Havana to petition the Crown for representation in the Cortes.

The blockade-runners *Denbigh* and *Sumona* were at Havana. Business is dull.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Connell called up the Governor's veto of the bill authorizing the Philadelphia City Councils to levy a municipal tax on personal property.

The bill passed over the Governor's veto—ayes 20; nays 5.

Mr Penney, Speaker of the Senate, vacated the chair. Before doing so he made a brief address, returning thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness of his associates, and bidding them a cordial farewell.

Senator William J. Turrell was then elected Speaker of the Senate—ayes, 15; nays, 14. The Democrats voting for Senator Wallace, of Clearfield.

Mr. Turrell, on being escorted to the chair and sworn into office by Mr. Wallace, expressed his gratitude for the confidence which had been restowed upon him by the Senators, and said he should endeavor to justify it by a faithful, just, and courteous discharge of the duties.

He hoped that when the Legislature again assembled, it would be when the people of the country were once more reunited, with the old flag over them. (Applause.)

Mr. Wallace offered the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be tendered to Hon. John P. Penney for the able, impartial, and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of the Senate.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Glatz also offered a resolution of thanks to the Chief, Assistant, and Transcribing Clerks. Adopted unanimously. Adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hopkins offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The present Secretary of War has shown his inefficiency, therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to remove Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, from office.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Stocks are firmer. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 57½; Illinois Central Scrip, 124; Reading, 135¾; Missouri 6s, 69¼; Old Colony Certificates, 90½; Five-twenty Coupons, 112½; Coupon 6s, 1881, 106½; Gold, 254½.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—Flour firm and advancing. Wheat firm; Kentucky white, $3. Corn dull and lower; sales of 4000 bushels white at $1 86; yellow $1 72. Whisky firm, $1 89. Groceries dull.

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.—Captain Harkins, who is now recruiting for Company E of Birney's Sharpshooters, at McCullough's Hall, Locust street, above Eighth, is meeting with much success, and the Company is rapidly filling up.

Captain Harkins is a gentleman of experience and capacity, and is highly respected in this community. Each recruit is paid $425, Ward and City Bounty, immediately on being mustered in.

HANGING.—There has been a great demand, both yesterday and to-day, for tickets to witness the hanging of William H. Howe at Fort Mifflin to-morrow, who is to suffer the penalty of death by hanging, upon his conviction for murder by a court-martial.

Hanging is a terrible and disgraceful death, and the fortunate or unfortunate victim of each weep with shame and mortification at the occurrence of such a sad calamity to any kindred, whilst those who are obliged to have any *Proper* Hanging done upon the most expeditious, economical, and reasonable terms, rejoice and are glad that they have intrusted the work to Mr. Thomas Murray, a practical and thoroughgoing veteran, whose store is at the N. W corner of Thirteenth and Shippen streets, where a new and complete stock of Wall and Window Curtain Papers, Borders, Fire-boards, Oil Cloth, and Holland Window Shades are constantly on hand, made and lettered to order, and especial attention paid to the hanging thereof.

It was Mr. Murray who was entrusted with the recent improvements of the Walnut Street Theatre, in his department of business and that, together with the many other jobs, both public and private, which he has connected with such, has succeeded in proof to himself, fully attest the ability and deservedness of public patronage. We wish him all success.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of CHESTNUT and WALNUT streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH street, first door below Race.

The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. jel9-ezs

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Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 513 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada. my20-3m

TO SHIPCAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, beg to inform his friends and the citizens of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstadt's" Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-1f Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovid sons sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for office to run or impends;
If with high-born blood to go bail;
If a marble mind win dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Without a care long pain;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Wealth, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

Buy a certificate roost of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 216 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-1y

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN AND SPEEDY EVER KNOWN,
Yes a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c,
Containing no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a perfect cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired or nothing cured, or who have been forced with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male practice, $1. Female, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c. &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever discovered. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take them of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which members of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES must hastily adapted, in Uterine Ulcers, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 75 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun":—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—
"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in saying that I have used *The Samaritan Remedies* for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and success, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant-Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
jy6-4thstu2m No. 915 RACE Street.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 29 Strawberry street to No. 237 CHERRY street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Seaford at 8·15 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 2·25, 4·10, 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 9·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 3·45, 4·05, 4·23, 7 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 11·55 A. M.
Milford at 2·15 A. M.
Dover at 6·20 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
New Castle at 8·30 A. M., and 6·27 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·40, 5·00, 7·56, 9·40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 7·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·00 A. M., 3·05 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·35, 9·25 A. M., 3·40 and 11·40 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 A. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30, and 11 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·00 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 9·12 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, the Line of the Delaware 4·30 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK DAILY PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 9·12 A. M., 4 00, and 6·45 P. M., and 12·00 midnight, and from Walnut Street wharf via Camden, at 8 and 8 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.
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PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will